THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1830. NO. 82.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,

	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115

SQUARE IRON,

From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160

ROUND IRON,

From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170

HOOP IRON,

6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,

	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175

FIREBED IRON,

Single Rolled,	160

BOILER IRON,

3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115

NAILS,

	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6

SPIKES,

4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼

COOPERS' HOOPS,

	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.; 300 Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters: with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS. &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 95, Market street, furnish, and are agents for the following publications. Subscriptions to them are respectfully solicited.

1. The North American Medical and Surgical Journal—$5 per annum.

2. The Biblical Repertory, edited by an association of gentlemen in Princeton Seminary. This work is devoted to the interests of the Presbyterian church throughout the United States—$3 per annum.

3. The Museum of Foreign Literature, or Spirit of European Magazines and Reviews—$6 per annum.

4. The Journal of Health—$1 50 per annum.

5. The Journal of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, edited by, and under the auspices of, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Druggists and Chemists are respectfully invited to call and examine this publication—$2 50 per annum.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1830.—2t

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.

April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR.—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

☞ **SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN** ☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58,	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48,	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

DRAWING 10th Class Union Canal Lottery. 17, 34, 36, 19, 58, 48, 56, 2, 46.

June 25.—4t.

RAWLE'S REPORTS.

JUST received, Rawle's Reports, 1st vol. being a continuation of Sergeant & Rawle's which are received up to the 17th vol. and are ready for delivery to subscribers.

ALSO.

Purdon's Digest,
Graydon's Justice,
Poetical Quotations, 4 vols.
Beauties of History, 2 vols.

H. HOLDSHIP, & SON.

June 25.—3t.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PARIS

ILLUSTRATED.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, a Series of Views, illustrating England, Ireland, Scotland, and Paris, viz:

Jones' Views in London,
Jones' Gentlemen's Seats,
Jones' Views in Edinburgh,
Jones' Views in Bath and Bristol,
Fisher's Views in Lancashire,
Fisher's Views in Dublin,
Vertue's Views in Kent,
Tilt's Great Britain Illustrated,
Jennings' Views in Paris,
Tilt's Panorama of London,
Marshall's Views in London,
National Portrait Gallery, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, June 29—2t.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.

Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

Peter Parley's Geography.

HOGAN & CO. BOOKSELLERS, Corner of Front and Market Streets, have just published a cheap edition of "Peter Parley's Geography for children, with nine Maps and seventy-five Engravings." June 29—3t.

THE TARENTUM STEAM SAW-MILL, at Bull Creek, on the Pennsylvania Canal and the Allegheny River, is in complete operation, and the proprietors are prepared to execute all orders for LUMBER, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. ☞ A liberal discount made on cash orders from Pittsburgh.

J. & G. MILLER.

June 29, 1830—3*

NEW NOVELS.

CLARENCE, a Tale of Our Own Times, by the author of "Hope Leslie," "Redwood," &c. in 2 volumes.—CAMDEN, a Tale of the South, in 2 volumes.—PAUL CLIFFORD, by the author of "Pelham," "The Disowned," &c. Just received and for sale by

HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market street.

June 29, 1830.—2t.

Rail-Road in Miniature.

THIS ingenious piece of mechanism, the operations of which no one can witness without being highly gratified, will be exhibited, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, in the second story of the house two doors from the warehouse of Messrs. Allen & Grant, on First street, between Wood and Market streets. It exhibits the recent improvement (made in Europe) of the application of steam for propelling carriages on the Rail-Way. Attached to it is a *Car*, in which Ladies and Gentlemen can have the pleasure of riding.

Hours of admittance, from 9, A. M. to 1, P. M. and from half past 2 until 7, P. M. Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

June 25, 1830.—tf.

SOAP.

400 BOXES HARD SOAP, of superior quality, for sale at a reduced price by H. BLAKE & Co.

June 25.—3t. No. 76. Front street.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

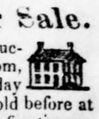
ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUN POWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

House and Lot For Sale.



WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the City Auction Room, by M'Kenna & Hanson, on the 15th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not sold before at private sail, A HOUSE AND LOT, fronting on Third street, near Grant, formerly the property of John Connell. The front on Third street occupied by the house is 22 feet by one hundred feet depth. The house is brick, containing 12 rooms, finished in the best manner, and a cellar under the whole. There are an oven and hydrant attached to the premises, so as to make it a very convenient residence. The title hereof believed to be indisputable. Possession given immediately. Terms of sale will be made known upon application being made to John Kennedy, Esq. or Richard Sturgeon, Agent for Francis Worley, *Assignee of John Connell.* June 25.—3t.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.* ☜

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

Poetry.

From the New York American.

THE BRIDAL VICTIM.

I knew her when life's sunny air
  Bent her delighted path above;
When every pictured view was fair,
  When every face wore smiles of Love;
And gladness clothed each blessed scene
  That won her blue and restless eye:
Youth's painted shore was fresh and green,
  As Time's clear wand went glittering by.

There came no cloud with frown of gloom,
  The fair uplifted brow to shade;
And on her cheek the purple bloom
  Of early life and beauty play'd.
Her heart was like a living spring,
  Whence sweet afflictions richly flow'd;
And, lured by pleasure's rainbow wing,
  Her feet a maze of rapture trode!

I saw her when the quiver'd god,
  Passing on rosy plume along,
A flame unto her heart bestow'd,
  And to her lip the gush of song;
Then new-born transports came, to dwell
  In Day's bright hour and Evening's dream;
While a fresh flood of radiance fell
  O'er Being's gay and onward stream!

And as I marked, in twilight hours,
  That maiden and her loved one stray,
Where, 'midst a throng of meadow flowers,
  Some brook went brawling on its way---
I thought that in her joyful eye,
  And on her sigh-revealing lip,
That faltered when his step was nigh,---
  Incense and light held fellowship!

I saw her when upon her breast
  A fair hymeneal blossom slept;
As, bending o'er its sacred rest,
  Tears of the heart in joy she wept:
And when to heaven she raised her eye,
  Methought an Angel's glance was there;
And that a ray from worlds on high
  Was lingering in her golden hair!

Yet was that maid betrothed to one,
  Beside the father of her child!
And lit by youth's unclouded sun,
  He saw her fair, and grimly smil'd;
And bowing at Love's holy shrine,
  He flushed her cheek with Fever's flame:
Her lip he kissed, and muttered 'mine!'
  And straight that lip all wan became!

I saw her when she wedded him,
  A summer sunset fired the West,
His vacant eye was cold and dim,
  As he did clasp her to his breast:
One prayer in fainting music breathed,
  One sigh of early love she gave;
Then was the bridal-chaplet wreathed.
  To waste its sweetness in the grave:

And soon their resting place they sought:
  A cold, still hall was deck'd for them!
And earthly friends their roses brought,
  And poured the plaintive requiem;---
For by no earthly passion won,
  Was she who wore that funeral-wreath!
Her arm embraced a faded son---
  The Hall was Dust, the Bridegroom DEATH!

W. G. C.

Miscellany.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1831.

This eclipse, which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32¼ minutes of a degree; that of the moon 31¼. Of course the eclipse will be *annular:* that is, in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The center of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean, on the morning of Feb. 12th, in lat. 31 deg. 55 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed, at 34 minutes past 6 o'clock, or at 3 hours 54 m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich. Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East, in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat. 27 degrees 30 minutes N. Thence curving northwardly, 47 minutes more it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in 6 minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, South Carolina, in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes N. longitude 82 deg. 28 minutes W. where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James' River, near Richmond; and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg Harbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point; in 8 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in 6 minutes will enter upon the southwestern extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat. 51 deg. 58 deg. 40 min. W. long. at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25 m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2 h. 31 m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on a Map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the center, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse. Lines drawn on a map of the United States parallel to the central track at intervals, on the S. side, of 200, 185 and 175 miles, and on the north at intervals of 225, 250, and three hundred miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, and 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why are soldiers forcing their way through an enemy's fortifications like tailors?----Because they are making breaches, (breeches.)

Why are periodical publications more fit for military men, than civilians?----Because they are reviews.

Why is a nod of the head like a balloon going up?----Because it is an assent, (ascent.)

What is that instrument with which every tooth in your head may be drawn, not only without pain but without perception of the operation, provided you only open your mouth, and keep your eyes shut? ---A black lead pencil.

Why is a doctor like Job? asked Rogers.----Because he is nothing without *patients.*

Why, said a cockney, is a cup of tea like marrying a second time?----Because it is *re-viving.*

Why is the letter S like a furnace for heating balls?----Because it makes *hot shot.*

Why is it that when all the letters of the alphabet are asked out to dinner, U V W X Y and Z never think of coming till supper time!---Because they come after T. (Tea.)

From the London Quarterly Review, No. 84.

SCOTCH BANKING.

The bankers of Scotland do not, like those of England, derive their profits from the employment of floating balances left in their hands without interest by those who deal with them; on the contrary, they allow interest for every pound of capital deposited in their hands; this interest is always less by one cent. than that which they charge upon the loans advanced to borrowers; and the difference between the interests paid and charged upon the whole of the capital entrusted to their management, forms the only source whence the profits of Scotch banking accrue.

By this practice of allowing interest upon all deposits, these banks attract every shilling of unemployed capital which any inhabitant may happen to possess. The witnesses who were examined by the committee of 1826, estimated the average of these deposits at about twenty million sterling. Persons possessed of small capitals in Scotland never purchase into the public funds; having the most unbounded confidence in the solidity of their own banks, they universally deposit in those establishments all the capital they can spare. All the banks generally take deposits as low as 10*l.*; and it is stated to be a rare occurrence that a banker should refuse even 4*l.* or 5*l.* Indeed, deposits to an amount not exceeding 2*l.* are frequently received; for if an industrious laborer begin by laying by 2*l.* the banks very rationally calculate that in all probability his savings will soon increase. Their general rule is to allow interest upon every deposit, however small may be its amount. One of the witnesses examined by the committee, and thoroughly conversant with the subject, states, that in towns like Glasgow, a very large proportion of the deposits comes from the laboring classes. In country places, like Perth or Aberdeen, it is from servants and fishermen, and just that class of the community who save from their earnings, in mere trifles, small sums, till they reach a sufficient amount to form a bank deposit. The system of banking in Scotland appears to be nothing more than an extension of the Provident Bank system. Half-yearly or yearly, those depositors go to the bank, and add the savings of their labor, with the interest that has accrued upon the deposit from the preceding half year or year, to the principal; in this way it goes on, without being at all reduced, accumulating until the depositor is able either to buy or build a house, or until he is able to commence business as a master in the line in which he has hitherto been a servant. A great part of the depositors of the banks are of that description. 'I believe,' adds the same witness, 'this class of the community furnishes one half of the whole deposits.' Another witness, examined touching the same point, estimates the whole bank deposits at twenty millions sterling, and the proportion of the small deposits as fully equal to one half of the whole. He then adds—

'I have had many opportunities, both professionally and in various situations in which I have been placed, of observing the effects of these deposits; and I do think that the system of the Scotch banks, allowing the rate of interest which they have done upon these small deposits, has influenced very considerably the moral character of the people.—The deposit is seldom drawn out until the depositor has to build a cottage or buy a house; or perhaps he may himself begin business, or set out his eldest son in the world; or, it may be, furnish a house for his daughter at her marriage. A deposit is often laid up for old age; and in many instances, I have no doubt, has likewise been the means of enabling men in the humble classes of society to give their children what we in Scotland value above all the advantages of wealth—the benefit of an intellectual and religious education.'—p. 203.

In truth, nothing can be conceived more admirably adapted to encourage industry and economy, than the system of banking which has been so long in full operation in Scotland; and we have no doubt that the saving and persevering disposition, which forms a prominent feature in the character of our northern neighbors, must be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the habits instilled into them by the influence of these invaluable institutions. The industrious laborer finds at his own door, a safe and profitable receptacle for every shilling he can save. Without trouble, anxiety, or loss of time, he takes his pound to the bank, where it bears interest from the first moment in which it is deposited. The banks thus constitute public depositories, in which every shilling that can be spared throughout every district of Scotland finds its place.

Nor is the disposal of the aggregate of capital thus collected, less beneficial in its effects upon the habits and enterprize of the people, than the economy by which it is saved. The bank reservoirs, thus kept constantly full, furnish every person of character and enterprize with a ready, certain, and never failing supply of capital, wherewith to embark in any undertaking which holds out a reasonable probability of success. The managers of the different banks, having collected into one focus the whole capital of the country, offer every facility to those who wish to borrow this capital, and turn it to a profitable account. Their profit is derived exclusively from this source. Upon all the capital which may lie unemployed in the coffers of these banks, a dead loss is sustained: hence they are as eager to find out safe borrowers as saving depositors.

The bankers of Scotland are, in fact, dealers in unemployed capital. They form an open and universally known channel of communication between the borrower and the lender in the money market. They acquire a perfect knowledge of both parties. They borrow money of those who have it to lend, and lend money to those who want to borrow, and charge a profit of one per cent. upon all cash transactions for the use of their own credit, labor and skill. Any person opening an account with the stock banks receives four per cent. (or some other amount less by 1*l.* than the average rate of interest) upon the balance left in their hands. He may pay in money whenever he chooses. This is carried to the credit of his account, and interest allowed for it from the day it is deposited. He may draw his money out when and in what sums he thinks proper, and his loss of interest on the sum so drawn out commences only from the day on which it is received. Their object, however, in borrowing capital, is to make a profit by lending it: hence the facilities which they give to borrowers are as great as they can be consistently with safety. In the first place, they will discount bills and other mercantile securities, which are perfectly regular and good, at all times, and to any amount. This is an incalculable advantage to the merchants of Scotland. They know that they can fail of success only through their own rashness or miscalculation,—never from a sudden suspension of that accommodation which had originally stimulated their enterprize. The inconveniencies felt by the merchants of Scotland during times of panic, arise exclusively from their transactions with this country, where the storm, whenever it happens, always rages with destructive violence.

A second mode of lending, practised by Scotch bankers, is to grant what is called a cash credit to any industrious person desirous to borrow capital, to be embarked in any species of profitable employment. When a person applies for a cash account, which is not an immediate advance of money on the part of the bank, but a conferring of the power of drawing upon the bank to a certain specified extent, he proposes two or more securities; a bond is made out; and he draws as occasion requires. In this way, he has never more from the bank than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of his business. The account is never recalled, unless, by having been but little operated upon, it has ceased to be beneficial to the banker in the circulation of his notes; and interest is charged only on the amount of the balance which may be owing to the bank under this account. These credits run from so low a sum as 50*l.* up to 1000*l.*, and in some cases they are of still higher amount. They are granted to persons of every description,—to small farmers who require assistance in stocking their farms, or who carry on a petty trade in cattle, to shopkeepers, principally on their commencing business; to tradesmen generally; to all sorts of law agents. The beneficial effects of this system are incalculable, with regard both to the interests of individuals and of the public.

"Instances abound in every district of Scotland, of apprentices who have conducted themselves well during the period of their servitude; or of farm servants even, who were able to procure an account from the bank by means of some friends or acquaintances becoming their securities; and who, in the course of their business, have raised themselves to respectable situations by becoming farmers to considerable extent, and manufacturers, in a way highly creditable to themselves and beneficial to the country."—p. 272.

These cash credits, be it observed, are never granted without an understanding that the capital so lent is to be embarked in some productive employment.

"If a tradesman were to deceive a banker, by pretending that he wanted a cash account, while, in fact, he only wished the loan of a sum of money, without transactions, the consequence must necessarily be, that he would very soon draw out the whole amount, and would repay no part of it: it would remain for weeks and months as a dead loan. The banker has only to look at his own progressive leger to see that this is the case, and he immediately says—"This is not a cash account, you must pay up."—Report, p. 117.

In fact, the bankers consider themselves bound by a sense of honor to act in this manner. The securities, who make themselves responsible for a cash credit, do so on the understanding that the party for whom they become bound will employ the money so obtained productively; it is evident, that when such a person proceeds to draw out the whole amount of the cash credit given him, and makes no returns to the bank by way of repayment, the advances thus made stand more than a mere chance of being squandered and lost. In such a case, the bank would be under the necessity of calling upon the securities to make good the deficit. This is a step to which the Scotch bankers will not allow themselves to be driven without reluctance: it tends very materially to impair their character for honor and discretion; and by rendering individuals reluctant to become bound for persons desirous to obtain a cash credit, it throws a serious impediment in the way of profitable employment of the capital vested in their hands.—'These accounts are pretty much conducted on a point of honor. There are many things a man might legally do, that if he did, the bankers of Scotland would not deal with him; and, therefore, it is natural that they should inquire minutely, not only into his general character, but into the manner of his trade.' If the securities of any individual should discover that he was not employing the credit obtained through their means to the legitimate purposes of his trade or business, they would instantly interfere. 'I know,' says one of the witnesses, 'that it is common for one of those securities, seeing symptoms of what he thought wildness or imprudence in the party, to go to him and tell him he would withdraw his name from his cash account bond, if that course of conduct was continued. *This affords a great moral check on the conduct of those persons.* These checks, imposed first by the bankers, and next by the securities, upon the improvidence and indiscretion of the persons who obtain cash credits, have been found to operate practically as a complete insurance against loss; although, from the known safety of the system, it is customary for the friends of a young man establishing himself in business to come forward and offer themselves as securities for him—yet it rarely, if ever, occurs, that either the banks or the securities lose any thing by these cash credits.

'I literally have hardly ever heard,' says Mr. A. Blair, 'of a bad debt by a cash account. The Bank of Scotland, I am sure, has lost hardly any thing in an amount of receipts and payments of of millions. *They may have lost a few hundred pounds in a century.*'—Report, p. 125.

In the last place, the banks of Scotland make advances to a very large amount upon the security of real property. The plan pursued in these transactions is, that the owner should pledge his estate with the bank for a given amount, and open an account with it: up to the amount thus agreed upon, he may then draw upon the bank, as his occasions require. This offers very great advantages, both to the lender and to the borrower.—The former is saved all the trouble and inconveniences of a mortgage; he is sure that the interest will be punctually paid, and that he may have the principal, or any part of it, at any time, should a desirable purchase fall in his way; whereas, if he advanced his capital on mortgage, he could not call in his money when he wanted it; he must take it altogether when he does call it in, although he may really want only a part of it, or, if the borrower choose to pay it off, he must take it, whether he want it or not. Hence every capitalist considers the banks of Scotland much more convenient as borrowers than private individuals; he is, therefore, found generally willing, for the sake of these advantages, to lend his money to the banks, at a somewhat lower rate of interest than he could obtain for it, if advanced on loan to private individuals. On the other hand, owners of real property prefer borrowing of the banks to borrowing of private capitalists. Individuals often call in the money they have lent out on mortgage when they can find a better employment for it, or when the death of a party renders the division of his property necessary; this obliges the mortgager to procure a fresh mortgage; a measure which unavoidably involves him in much trouble and expense. But the banks are more to be depended on: it being a very rare occurrence, that they should call in money advanced on the security of real property, until it happens to be the pleasure of the borrower to pay it off,—the owners of real property, when in want of money, prefer borrowing of them rather than of private individuals, although the rate of interest charged upon the loan be somewhat higher. The difference between the rate at which they lend, and that at which they borrow, constitutes the profit of the banks; if the borrowers and lenders chose to deal directly with each other, they might, no doubt, divide the amount of this profit among themselves,—that is to say, the lender would get ten shillings per cent. more for his money than he now obtains from the bank; and the borrower would pay ten shillings per cent. less than is now charged him by the banks: but taking all the inconveniencies into consideration, it is found in practice that this difference does not form a sufficient inducement for the borrowers and lenders to pass by the banks, and transact their business directly with each other. Each party is, in short, willing to pay the banks a compensation of ten shillings per cent. for relieving them from all the trouble and inconveniencies attendant upon a mortgage. The banks being open and ready at all times to meet the wants both of the borrower and lender, neither party (except, perhaps, occasionally among particular friends) ever thinks of giving himself further trouble about the business; but, as a matter of course, transacts it through the bank. From the operation of these great causes, the banks have become the depositories of very nearly the whole of the money capital of Scotland, and constitute almost the only source whence the supplies of it are drawn. We cannot imagine any engines more admirably calculated to develop the resources and foster the improvement of the country in which they are established. On the one hand, the opportunity which they present for profitable investment encourages every class of the community to save the most trifling excess of revenue: on the other hand, the facilities which they hold out to borrowers, by the means of discounts, and still, in a more especial degree, of cash credits, place within the reach of every industrious person, of good character, a supply of capital fully adequate to any productive enterprize in which he may think it advantageous to embark. The system of banking which prevails in Scotland thus forms a link which directly connects the accumulated capital with the physical force of the country. Capital without industry is worth nothing—and industry without capital can seldom prove rapid in its progress towards the accumulation of wealth; but wherever these two elements of production are brought in contact, the result must be a vast increase of private comfort, as well as a rapid accession of public wealth. A Scottish banking establishment forms a vast reservoir of disposable capital, kept full by the innumerable rills which flow into it from all quarters in the form of deposits: by means of branch establishments, this supply of capital is spread throughout the country, and serves to animate the industry and augment the productive powers of every district within its reach.

Bacon has well observed, that 'capital, like manure, does no good until it be spread;' and, to answer this salutary purpose, no engines could have been devised more completely efficient than the Scotch banks as they are now practically conducted. The system, indeed seems to be peculiarly adapted to call into full play the industry and productive powers of the more remote and thinly peopled parts of the country. In populous towns the borrower and the lender of capital might perhaps have been drawn together, although not so readily, without the intervention of the banks; but in districts thinly inhabited, the communication between these two classes could not have taken place without the interference of the bankers. Hence it is that the improvement of every district, of every field in every district, may, in innumerable instances, be distinctly traced to the establishment and operation of some branch bank. One of the witnesses examined by the committee, stated that he had had an opportunity of observing the effect of the establishment of a bank in a particular district:

"I have had a good deal to do with a branch bank which was established at Huntley, and had occasion to observe that the neighborhood was greatly improved by it; that the ground was cultivated—that the village itself increased in population, and that it had all the appearance of a prosperous country village. That branch has since been withdrawn, and the effect has been that many of the farmers, in consequence of their credits being withdrawn, failed; the farms have reverted to the proprietors, and the produce has considerably decreased."

To those who are at all acquainted with the subject, it is well known that nothing forms so powerful an impediment to agricultural improvements as a deficiency of capital. The farmer may be skilful, enterprizing, economical—but without the command of an adequate supply of capital, all these admirable qualities will prove unavailing, or, at the very least, their effects will be greatly retarded and circumscribed. Hence the slow progress of agriculture in many parts of England. It is wrong to suppose that the English farmer is naturally less industrious or enterprising than persons of the same class in Scotland; he would enter upon a career of spirited improvements, if he could—but he possesses not the means necessary for this purpose, neither is his landlord in a condition to supply this deficiency, and the inevitable consequence is that no improvement is effected or undertaken; indeed, the consciousness that he cannot command the required capital frequently prevents the English farmer from forming even the wish to adopt a more spirited and profitable system of tillage. Very different indeed is the condition of a Scottish cultivator: the moment he feels inspired with the desire to improve the tillage of his land, he encounters no difficulty in commanding the necessary supply of capital; if he possesses a fair character for probity and industry, 'the sinews of improvement' are instantly placed at his disposal,—he obtains a cash credit at the branch bank of the district,—he draws out whatever he wants to pay for labor or for other purposes,—he pays in the proceeds of the produce which he may have sold, and is charged with interest on the balance which may from time to time stand against him in the bank books. In the progress of time he begins to reap the benefits of his enterprise and industry; he gradually draws less out and pays more in, until at length his relation to the bank becomes changed, from being a debtor he becomes a creditor, instead of deriving accommodation under a cash credit account, he becomes a depositor of his surplus savings and profits, which are then lent out by the bank, under cash credits, to other farmers of the district, who are sure to be instigated to embark in the same profitable career of improvement, both by an example of success and by the facility of borrowing capital.

The same assistance which is thus given to the improving farmer is also extended to an industrious tradesman or manufacturer when commencing business. Any person, whose conduct and character has been such as to acquire the confidence of two responsible securities, willing to be bound for him, may instantly obtain accommodation at the bank, which relieves him at once from the anxiety and trouble of bill transactions; he gets the command of ready money, and is thus enabled to make his purchases at the first hand, and consequently on the most advantageous terms; he is not driven, like the English trader under similar circumstances, to purchase goods on trust of the wholesale dealer, who, having his customer in a great degree within his power, charges almost whatever he pleases for the accommodation which he grants. It is well known that the pincipal impediment which stands in the way of an industrious man, when he attempts to emerge from his original condition, is the want of capital or credit to aid him when he begins business on his own account; give him but the *locus standi,* and if he be, as is generally, if not universally, the case with persons of industrious habits, economical withal, his final success is not, under ordinary circumstances, a matter of doubt. It is scarcely necessary for us to observe, that the inhabitants of Scotland are remarkable for industry, perseverance, and economy; nor to add that a greater number of them are found to force their way from the lowest and most indigent condition into competence or even opulence, than any other country. It is a fact perfectly well known to all those who are conversant with that country, that the greater number of its most opulent and thriving manufacturers, as well as agriculturists, are persons who have emerged from the lower condition of life, and who owe their success entirely to their own industry, assisted and fostered as it was, in the first instance, by cash credits.

JOHN MARSHALL, LL. D.

Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Virginia, about the year 1756. Soon after leaving college he joined the American army, and assisted in repelling the enemy under Lord Dunmore from the shores of Virginia. He afterwards joined the main army under General Washington, and fought his country's battles till the capture of Cornwallis, when he commenced the study of the law, and in a short time, rose to distinguished eminence in his profession.

In 1788, he was appointed a delegate of the convention which met at Richmond to revise and adopt the federal constitution. In this enlightened and patriotic body he stood pre-eminent and bore a conspicuous part in the discussions which preceded its adoption.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams envoy to France. In this capacity, he exhibited profound talents as a diplomatist—and his negotiations with that court are an honor to his talents and to his country.

On his return home he was appointed secretary of state, and in the following year he was appointed by President Adams Chief Justice of the United States.

Since his appointment to this high trust, he has published the life of General Washington, written in a style remarkable for its clearness, simplicity, and strength.

He has also published a history of the colonies, one volume, octavo, 1824.

A circumstance occurred at Mr. Rothschild's, a few days ago, which is curious in itself, and has led to much conjecture in the city with respect to its real history. An individual in the garb of a ticket porter was observed to enter the front door of the office in North Court, with a small box under his arm, which, as it afterwards appeared, he deposited in the doorway, and effected his retreat with much precipitation. The box, which was addressed to Mr. Rothschild, was conveyed to that gentleman as soon as found, and on opening it was found to contain £2090, all in sovereigns. With it was a short note, containing some vague expressions of gratitude to Mr. Rothschild, for certain advantages obtained through him by the writer, in return for which he begged to offer him the money which the box contained. He requested that an acknowledgment might be given, by an advertisement in a newspaper, of its having safely reached him. No signature was attached to the note, nor is it at all known either who the writer is, or what his motives were in sending such a superfluity as money to such a quarter.—*London paper.*

The following is a second Proclamation, issued by his Excellency Governor Gilmer, regarding the Cherokee Indians in that State----

A PROCLAMATION, by His Excellency Geo. R. Gilmer, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the State of Georgia, and the Militia thereof.

Whereas it has been discovered that the lands in the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Indians within the limits of this State, abound with valuable minerals, and especially gold---and whereas the State of Georgia has the fee simple title to said lands, and the entire and exclusive property in the gold and silver therein---and whereas numerous persons, citizens of this and other States, together with the Indian occupants of said territory, taking advantage of the law of this State, by which its jurisdiction over said territory was not assumed until the first day of June last past, have engaged in digging for gold in said land, and taking therefrom great amounts in value, thereby appropriating riches to themselves, which of right equally belong to every other citizen of the State, and in violation of the rights of the State, and to the injury of the public resources---and whereas the absence of legal restraints and the nature of their pursuit, have caused a state of Society to exist among said persons, too disorderly to be permitted to continue---and whereas by the act of the last Legislature to add the territory within the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, included in the limits of this State, to the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Hall, and Habersham, and to render void and disannul all Cherokee laws, the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over said territory, and all persons therein made subject thereto:

Now, for the purpose of removing all persons from the lands of this State in the territory aforesaid, except such as are permitted by the laws or assent of this State to occupy the same; to secure to the State its property in the minerals therein, and to put an end to the lawless state of society which has hitherto existed among the gold diggers in said territory, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, notifying all persons whom it may concern, that the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over all the territory in the occupancy of the Cherokees included within the limits of this State, and which was by an act passed by the State Legislature of this State made a part of the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnet, Hall, and Habersham, and that all persons residing therein, are subject to said jurisdiction; and to warn all persons, whether of this or other States, or Indian occupants, to cease all further trespass upon the property of this State, and especially from taking any gold or silver from lands included within the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and so as aforesaid added to the counties aforesaid, and to direct all persons to quit possession of said lands and depart from said territory without delay, except such as by law or the assent of the State are permitted to occupy the same, and require all officers of the State within the counties aforesaid to be vigilant in enforcing the laws for protection of public property, and especially to prevent any further trespasses upon the land of the State, or the taking any gold or silver therefrom.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the State House in Milledgeville, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of American Independence the fifty-fourth.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

By the Governor----

EVERARD HAMILTON, Sec'y of State.

We commend this document to the special attention of the persons who maintain the justice, moderation, kindness, and clemency of the State of Georgia towards the Indians, and of the equity and mildness of their law extending jurisdiction over them. No force, we were told, no violence was to be used; if they wished to emigrate they might; if they chose to remain on their lands, all that would be required of them would be, to submit to the laws of the State, just as the other inhabitants of Georgia did; and that in all respects, except a few trifling ones, such as being disqualified to testify, &c. they would be upon the same footing as the white inhabitants. His Excellency seems to view the matter in a little different light. He claims that *the fee simple title to the Indian lands belongs to the State, as well as the exclusive property to the gold and silver therein;* and under this idea, he issues the above recited proclamation, warning all persons, and among them *the Indian occupants of the lands, to desist from digging for, and taking any gold and silver therefrom; and ordering all persons, except such as are by law, or the assent of the State, permitted to occupy the same, to quit possession, and depart from said lands.*

With the same propriety, and the same species of justice, moderation, equity, and kindness, might the State of Georgia order the Indian occupants to desist from reaping the fruits of their own labors in the crops of corn, cotton, &c. that may be growing on the ground, and, indeed, they may proceed still further, and demand of them the rents and profits in arrear for the use of the lands ever since the peace of 1783.

What upright honest man, what friend to justice and the laws, will say, that the language made use of by us a few days since, when speaking of this act of the State of Georgia, was not strictly just and appropriate? It is an act of unqualified injustice and oppression; and its object is plunder and devastation. There is not an act recited in the manifesto of France against the Dey of Algiers, that bears any comparison with it in atrocity. —*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 18.—tf.

40 HHDS. Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
100 bbls. New Orleans Molasses;
100 bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel;
100 " Whiskey;
75 " Fresh sup. Flour, for family use;
33 " Peach Brandy;
20 " Mess and Prime Pork;
10 " Flax-Seed Oil;
2 " Castor Oil;
100 " Dried Peaches;
3000 lbs. first quality Bacon Hams;
5000 " Shot, assorted numbers;

Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,
June 29---3t *No. 45 Front Street.*

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.

April 6, 1830.—w3m

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8½a9†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	5¼ a 5½†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6†
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†	8d	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6§
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4d	8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 3§
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2 75a$2 87†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10†	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5§
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	5½a5¾†
mack'l	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2a2½†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3½a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2½ a 3§
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼ a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a 81*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2½ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a114†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.§
blooms, Jun.	$80a85†	new	19a26§
rolled	100†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9§

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter,	do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing,	do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea,	do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,		25	a 75
Bordering,	do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,		5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next,* at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie,*" and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26. R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Merid

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1830.

☞ River 4½ feet above low water mark.—Seven steam boats have arrived, and seven departed, since Monday last.

SCOTCH BANKING.—Our readers will find a highly interesting article upon this subject on the opposite page.

IMPORTANT PARAGRAPH.—In our paper of the *15th June*, (recollect the date,) we stated that Weirich was one of President Jackson's *rewarded partisans*. To this statement we added not one word of comment; and yet, reader, this simple remark has brought upon us the wrath of many of the gentleman of the type, who hold good offices or good jobs by the same tenure that Weirich held his post. The Mercury immediately pounced down upon us; the editors of the Harrisburgh Chronicle and Carlisle Gazette gave us a special notice; and finally, on the *29th of June*, after our remark had enjoyed ample leisure to travel to Boston and back, the editor of the Allegheny Democrat, who appears to have been absent or *asleep* ever since the *15th of June*, also notices our "low and bitter language."

As our neighbour's paragraph bears upon its very face satisfactory evidence that it was written while the editor was still oppressed by the weight of that drowsiness which naturally follows so long a nap, it would evince a want of chivalry on our part to criticise it.

The editor of the Carlisle Gazette pomposly announces, that if President Jackson did appoint *one rogue*, he also appointed *two honest men* to watch him. Unfortunately for that editor's theory, the *efficient honest man*, in this case, was not one of the *rewarded partisans* of the Hero. So that the *honest rewarded partisans* bear to the rogues the proportion of only *one* to *one*, instead of *two* to *one*, as the editor of the Carlisle Gazette stated it.

Perhaps that editor may say that Mr. Barry re-appointed our Postmaster, and therefore is entitled to the credit of appointing *two* honest men to watch *one rogue*. To this we will only reply, that if he had also *re-appointed* Mr. Truesdale, instead of *rewarding* Weirich, there would have been no *rogue* to watch.

In the last Allegheny Democrat we find the following very gross adulation of President Jackson, taken from the Charleston (South Carolina) Mercury:

"Honor to the man who acts thus nobly—who makes the constitution his only guide, and obeys no dictates but those of principle and virtue—who does not temporize with danger nor take counsel of expediency—who beards corruption in its den—arrests extravagance in its full career of folly—plunges amid the waves to pluck up the drowning constitution by its locks—and offers himself a sacrifice for the preservation of the union, the rights and real welfare of the people."

Now, reader, what was the noble action for which the Hero is thus grossly complimented, in a paper published in the Birmingham of America? If the reader will turn to the letter of Gen. Blair, a member of Congress from this same South Carolina, published in our last paper, he will see it stated in the following words: "Thus I regard the system *of Internal Improvement* as *completely thrown overboard*, and *with that the prohibitory system*, (i. e. the Tariff,) *must soon go down*."

It is for thus *throwing overboard the system of Internal Improvement*, that the President is so grossly adulated by the Printer of the Laws in Pittsburgh. The servile and sycophantic course of the editor of the Democrat forcibly reminds us of the following dialogue between Hamlet and Polonius:

Hamlet.—Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in the shape of a camel.

Polonius.—By the mass and 'tis like a camel, indeed.

Hamlet.—Methinks it is like a weasel.

Polonius.—It is backed like a weasel.

Hamlet.—Or like a whale.

Polonius.—Very like a whale.

HIRELING EDITORS.—The holders of the loaves and fishes now object to the application of these words to those who are receiving the favors of government. During the whole administration of Mr. Adams, these words were *good current coin*, and it does not appear very honest in the Jackson editors, after having circulated much of it, and having got rid of all they had on hand, now to declare it *counterfeit*, and refuse to receive it *back again*. It was of their own coinage, and, in common honesty, they should receive what they have paid away.

In the last Pittsburgh Mercury, we notice an article headed "GENERAL BRADDOCK," extracted from a Philadelphia paper, which purports to be an authentic account of Braddock's expedition and defeat, and the subsequent capture of this place by the British. Perhaps more errors were never contained in the same space, in any article professing to state the truth. Being unwilling that such a tissue of blunders and anachronisms should be published, without correction, on the site of Fort Du Quesne, we propose to correct a *few* of its *many* errors.

This narrative is stated to have been given by a man of the name of Butler, who pretends to have been along with Braddock. He states that his ancestors emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1662.—This is incorrect: Pennsylvania was not settled until twenty years after this time. Perhaps, however, this is a mere typographical error.

He next states that Braddock's army was to consist of two divisions: the first was to proceed from Philadelphia, by Reading, Sunbury, and Shamokin Island, the other by the way of Fort Cumberland, and they were to form a junction near Fort Du Quesne. We never heard of this first division of these men in buckram before, and we believe that its existence had just about as much foundation in fact, as has Mr. Butler's derivation of the Indian word *Shamokin*, from the English word *smoking*.

"General Forbes," says this fabulous history, "who lived until the beginning of our revolution, was second in command under Braddock."—Every word of this sentence is incorrect. Gen. Forbes was not under Braddock, nor did he live until the revolution. He came to America in 1757, two years after Braddock's defeat and death: he took Fort Du Quesne in November, 1758: he was in bad health during the whole of the expedition, and died in the winter of 1758-9, on his way from this place to Philadelphia. The narrative proceeds:

In 1753, Washington *again commanded* the provincials in a *second* expedition against Du Quesne. The entire command was with Gen. Grant, who was shot in the fort after it was taken, by a rifle ball, fired from the hill, since called Grant's Hill. Such is the history of the mortal combat at Braddock's Field, taken almost verbatim from the lips of Mr. Butler.

Here is truly "confusion worse confounded."—The *first* expedition under Braddock was in 1755, and the *second* expedition took place *afterwards*, under General Grant, in 1753:—that is the *second* expedition took place two years *before* the *first*.—We have tried hard to reconcile this sentence to itself, but find it impossible.

It is *not* true that Washington commanded in any expedition to Fort Du Quesne after Braddock's defeat. It is *not* true that Gen. (Colonel) Grant had the entire command in *any* expedition against this place. It is *not* true that he took this place. It is *not* true that he was killed here.

Washington commanded some provincials in an expedition towards this place in 1754, but was taken prisoner by the French at Fort Necessity.—Col. Grant commanded the advance of General Forbes' army in 1758, and was defeated and taken prisoner on Grant's Hill. He lived "until the beginning of our revolution." There is a tradition that a *soldier* was killed in the Fort, by a shot or arrow from *Coal Hill*, not *Grant's Hill*, as the narrative has it.

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS, *designed for instruction and entertainment, and adapted to Schools, Lyceums, and Families.*—This is the title of a work about to be published at Boston, by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, in a series of Tracts. They are intended to be brought within the comprehension of the mass of the community, especially of the *industrious classes*. It is intended that they shall contain *useful knowledge*, in the strictest sense of the words. They will be familiar, practical, and moral. They will be published in twenty-four numbers annually, at $1 50 per annum *in advance*.—Below we give an extract from the first number.

Oxigen *supports combustion*. Every child knows that fire will not burn without air. But some kinds of air will instantly extinguish it. Wherever we see combustion going on, whether in a candle, a common fire, or in the burning of a city, we may know that oxigen is present, and is the principal agent in producing the light, the heat, or the terror. If a burning body be confined in a small portion of atmosphere, it will continue to burn until the oxigen is consumed, when it will go out.—Any one may prove this by a simple and useful experiment. Place a small portion of a candle upon a piece of cork, or other light body, and let them float upon water in a basin. While the candle is burning, invert a pint or quart glass, so as to enclose it, and entirely exclude the atmosphere. The flame will continue until the oxigen is consumed, when it will be extinguished, and the water rise so as to occupy about one fifth part of the glass, or the portion which was before occupied by oxigen. This experiment illustrates two principles: first, that oxigen is essential to the existence of combustion; and second, that it constitutes about one fifth of the atmosphere.

It is to supply the fire with a greater quantity of oxigen, that the bellows is used. It is to exclude oxigen from burning coals, that they are covered with ashes, to preserve them alive when left.—While enough air is admitted to continue the coals in a state of ignition, the quantity is not sufficient to carry on the combustion with any rapidity; consequently the fire is not extinguished, and the coals consumed.

If pure oxigen be thrown upon a burning body, it instantly increases the power of the combustion. If a candle just extinguished, be immersed in a vessel containing this gas unmixed with any other substance, it will be instantly relighted. Many substances will burn in this air in a pure state which will not in common air. If iron be heated and immersed in pure oxigin, it will instantly melt and burn, throwing its particles in every direction, with an intense and brilliant light. Consequently, if the oxigen of the atmosphere were not diluted or weakened by any other kind of air, stoves, andirons, and numerous other instruments made of iron, would melt, and be consumed the instant they were raised to a high heat. Almost every thing would be combustible, and the earth would soon present one great and general conflagration. How wise and how good then is the Creator of the atmosphere, not only in furnishing it with oxigen to support life and combustion, but in diluting it with another substance, to prevent its destroying every living being upon the earth, and the earth itself.

☞The editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette will receive subscriptions.

Harrisburgh, June 21.—The Pennsylvania Canal continues in fine order for navigation, and boats arrive and depart daily.

The Aqueduct across the Juniata, where it joins the Susquehanna at the head of Duncan's Island,, was passed on Saturday last, by the Canal boat *Juniata*, owned by Gen. W. B. Mitchell, and loaded with about 100 barrels of whiskey. The entrance of the boat upon the aqueduct was hailed with three cheers, and having passed safely across to the island, her arrival was greeted with three cheers.

Governor Wolf, with the heads of departments and a number of our citizens, proceeded upon the Pennsylvania canal from Harrisburgh to the dam across the Susquehanna, when they crossed in the boat to Duncan's Island, and were present to witness the arrival of the first boat upon the Juniata canal at, and her passage across the Aqueduct:—A number of citizens from the surrounding country were also assembled on the occasion. Mr. William Le Baron, of this place, justly receives much credit for the energy and skill displayed in the construction of the above aqueduct. It is an elegant and a substantial structure, and surpasses the expectations of those who are not disposed to flatter. Although the aqueduct was not finished exactly as soon as was anticipated, it is finished as soon as the Juniata canal is prepared for navigation.

THE RETAINED BILLS.

We are surprised to find that some editors endeavor to maintain the position, that should the President sign those bills which he retained and did not return to Congress before its adjournment, they would become laws. We are the more surprised to observe that the enlightened and highly respectable editors of the National Intelligencer should be among the number to advocate this position. We have before published that clause of the Constitution which relates to the subject, and which appears to us to admit of but one construction.

In support of our opinion, as heretofore expressed, we subjoin the opinion of one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in this or any other country.

Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries on American Law, vol. 1, page 225, says:—

"The practice in Congress, and especially in the second or last session of each Congress, of retaining their bills until within the last ten days, is attended with the disadvantage of shortening the time allowed to the President for perusal and reflection upon them, *and of placing within the power of the President, the absolute* NEGATIVE *of every bill presented within the last ten days, &c.* and this he can affect merely by retaining them, without being obliged to assign any reason whatever."—*Cincinnati American.*

Gold Mines in Georgia and the Cherokee Nation.—We were yesterday shown a phial full of gold from these mines, with various specimens of the stones and sand in which the precious mineral is found. When the cry of "gold mines" was first sounded among us, no person dreamed, not even the most sanguine, of the extent and quantity of the mineral which existed in the country, and most were disposed to regard the whole subject as a matter of ridicule. But we are assured by a gentleman who has had the best opportunity of knowing, that for some time past, (until very recently, when the Cherokee mines were abandoned pro tem. by order of the Government,) gold has been obtained here and in the county of Habersham, (Georgia) at the rate of a *million and a half of dollars per annum*. Single pieces have been found, which were worth 75 or 80 dollars each. The following facts are furnished us by the gentleman above mentioned:

Description of the Gold Mines in Georgia and the Cherokee Nation.—Gold is more generally found in small pieces and fine grains; sometimes, as in the mines in Habersham county, in smooth cubes, weighing from 150 dwts. to 2 or 3 dwts. It is found in a stratum of granite, stone and sand, one to two feet thick, resting on slate. It is frequently found in the cavities of the slate. Some experiments have been made in breaking the softer parts of the slate, in which also gold has been found.

The stratum of gold is near the surface. After digging off the soil, and the clay which succeeds it, probably one to two and a half feet deep, the stratum of gold is found. The margin of rivulets and creeks is selected for experiments, and gold has been generally found not only on the margins of water courses, but higher up on the sides of the hills;—the stratum of gold rising with the rise of hill, though not so rich as in the valleys. The extent of country containing gold, has not been ascertained. It probably extends in length from the foot of the Apalachian mountains in North Carolina, to Alabama. The width varies from 10 to 20 miles.

From the Albany Argus, June 22.

Another Mail Robbery—and detection of the robber.—The Northern or Whitehall mail stage, was robbed in a very daring manner last evening, and one of the robbers secured under the following circumstances.

When the Northern or Whitehall mail stage arrived there between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, it was discovered that the mail, which was inside, lying under the back seat, had been cut open and robbed.

Upon inquiry of the passengers, and upon the information of one of them, S. B. Lathrop, Esq. of Sandy Hill, it was ascertained that two persons entered the stage at Troy, and occupied the back seat during the ride to this city. In the course of the passage one of them affected to fall asleep, and under its influence to lean forward on the strap of the middle seat, his hat falling off frequently, &c. This person, whose name is Fisher, left the stage at the corner of North Market and Patroon street; the other stopped with the stage at one of the public houses.

Both were described by the passengers, and measures immediately taken for their detection. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, whilst the mail was passing out of the Post Office for the west, the stage standing at the Office door, a person offered his assistance in passing the mail, and inquired the route of the stage. Being told, he stepped over to Thorps & Sprague's office to engage a passage; when the driver stated that he answered the description given of one of the suspected persons in the Whitehall stage. He was followed to the stage office, arrested, conveyed to the police office and searched, and $115 in money, and a letter post marked at Whitehall, June 21, found in his pantaloons pocket.

At his examination in the police office, he stated that his name was John Fisher; that he was 20 years old in May last: was born in New Jersey; now lives in Troy, but has previously resided in Albany; that he came from Troy on Monday night in the northern mail stage, with two or three others inside, and sat upon the back seat; after passing the half-way house, saw a person who was with him upon the seat, in the act of cutting the mail bag; the person told him to say nothing, as there was a great deal of money in the bag, and he should have half of it; got out of the stage at the corner of Patroon and N. Market street, taking with him the canvass bag which the other person had cut from the mail, and agreed to meet each other at the N. Dutch church; met and opened the bag and letters, Fisher receiving the money that was found with him when arrested; had not seen the accomplice since, and does not know him.

The Evening Journal says, just as our paper was going to press, two accomplices of the one arrested last evening, for robbing the Northern mail, were apprehended and brought before the police magistrate. They are brothers, residents of this city—name M'Master and John Scoon.

Still Another.—We have been favored with the reading of a letter from the Postmaster at Springfield (Mass.) to the Postmaster in this city, under date of June 20th, from which it appears that the post office at that place was broken open in the night, the mail bag cut, and the package containing the letters for the Albany post office for distribution, taken out and a part of them opened; it is believed that none of the letters are gone. The villains probably got alarmed before they could open more, and they went off no doubt in a hurry, as the tools which were used in breaking in, were left behind them.

The said letters have been received at our post office; some of them are much torn, but there appears to have been no money in them.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Mr Powel's cattle sale, which took place at Powelton, on Wednesday, was attended by a vast concourse of persons from various parts of the country. Many of the cattle sold to excellent advantage. A cold collation was served up to those present, in the handsomest manner. We presume the whole scene was unequaled by any thing of the kind ever before presented in this section of the Union.

Sale of J. Hare Powel's stock of Durham short horned cattle, at Powelton, near Philadelphia, June 16, 1830:

Cows—	
Volante, sold to Mr. Perkins, of New York,	$305
Annabella, sold to Mr. Freeman, of Baltimore,	310
Stately, sold to Mr. J. A. Taintor, of Conn.	265
Virginia, sold to S. T. Wright, of N. Jersey,	240
Yorkshire Belle, sick, sold to Mr. Benedict, do	151
Zenobia, sold to Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore,	410
Sarah, sold to " "	410
Delight, sold to Mr. Davis, of N. York,	240
Romp, sold to Mr. Freeman, of Baltimore	250
Maria, sold to Mr. Mitchell,	310
Heifers—	
Marcia, sold to Mr. Roach, of Philadelphia,	240
Zulinde, sold to Mr. Perkins, of N. York,	201
Adelaide, sold to Mr. S. Allen,	330
Lucilla, sold to Mr. Varnum,	226
Calista, sold to J. Thompson,	225
Nova, sold to Mr. Chew, of Maryland,	255
Bulls—	
Bolivar, sold to Mr. Chew, of Maryland,	405
Tecumseh, sold to Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore,	510
Diego, sold to Mr. Eyre,	300
Orlando, sold to Mr. Thompson,	300
Roderick, sold to Mr. Wright, of N. J.	201
Memnon, sold to Mr. Criscoe,	405

Mr. Powel bid in the following animals—

Heifers—Ortella, $300; Garcia, 300; Ellgenia, 250; Belle and Calf, 200; Ophelia, 500. Bulls—Gallant, 225; Free Love, 300; six Bull Calves, 200 each. [The whole amount of sales has been estimated to be over $25,000.]

The schr. Repeater arrived at this port yesterday from the Coast of Africa, was boarded by the boat of H. B. M. sloop of war Madison, the commander of which stated, that a few days prior, a vessel from Sierra Leone was boarded by a pirate, and the captain and first officer, and twelve of the crew tied back, to back, and in that situation were all thrown into the sea. After tarrying 30 hours, plundering and destroying nearly every thing within their reach, they cut away the masts and fired several shot through the hull. Five of the crew during this time were secreted below decks, and fortunately escaped the fate of their companions: they afterwards rigged jurymasts, and finally reached her destined port. On the 20th May, off Cape Verger, the Repeater was spoken to by a British armed vessel, and after some detention, permitted to proceed, with the advice to keep a good look out, as several pirates were on the coast. —*Baltimore Patriot*

Com. Warrington, the gallant officer who captured the *Epervier*, has been removed from the office of Naval Commissioner, by the President.

From the Baltimore American.

Spots in the Sun.—These appearances have been so common within these last three years, that, at present, they scarcely excite any notice. There are to-day, (June 24th) two of pretty large size just about to disappear on the western edge of the sun: and six still larger have just made their appearance on its eastern edge.—The central part of the sun's disk is now entirely free from them. One of these spots is estimated, from a rough measurement, to be more than one and a half diameters of the earth, in length. They may be easily seen with a common spy-glass, by using a colored glass to protect the eye from the sun's rays.

Whatever be the cause of these spots, they have generally been supposed by observers, to exercise some influence on the weather of this earth.—Some writers have contended that they produced cold; while others have equally strenuously asserted, from observation, that they were always accompanied by an extraordinary degree of heat. It is certain, that within a few years, the time of their appearance has been marked by great and sudden alternations of heat and cold. The writer of this paragraph has imagined, that he has perceived, for the two last years, a co-incidence between these alternations, and the time of the sun's revolution on its axis. His present object is to invite the attention of observers, to determine if this idea be correct or not. If true, we may expect very warm weather, for a few days, from the 10th to the 15th July, succeeded by a cold spell.

Kentucky Hams vs. *Yankee Nutmegs.*—The *Kentucky Nation* have commenced a rivalship with Yankee-land, in the manufacture of wooden eatables. A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice bacon hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him, from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest hams, all canvassed; and the one which was shown as a sample, looked so well and tasted so delightfully, that the confiding agent made the purchase on the spot. The new Jonathan had such an innocent, unsuspected, and unsuspecting countenance too—giving forth no scintillations of vivacity, nor evidencing the owner to possess "brains above an oyster shell," on any other subject than that of curing bacon—the art of which appeared to be impressed on his brain, as drippings wear the rock, or the knowledge of law and physic is made available by some members of those honorable professions—who could suspect him of perpetrating a miscellaneous or original act? "Straws show which way the wind blows"—but the human countenance presents a mysterious enigma to the reader. Not wishing to break in abruptly upon the reflections of the circumspect perusers of editorial articles, elicited by the sage remark immediately preceding this sentence, we state the fact at once. The hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg; and the Kentuckian showed him that he was "up to a trick or two." All will agree that he was "pretty tolerably cute."

Superannuated English Emigrants.—The Norfolk Beacon contains an odd letter enough from a passenger by the Anacreon from Liverpool to Norfolk, asserting that of the one hundred and sixty-eight passengers by that vessel, three fourths were English paupers, and of these three fourths the greater part were from fifty to sixty years of age. The Beacon properly remarks that, while it does not pretend to vouch for the correctness of all the allegations in the letter, there is reason to believe that the matter may require much attention on the part of our government. Though we have no objection to receive from John Bull as many able-bodied men, and women too, as find it hard to get bread at home, we think it nothing but fair that he shall keep to himself the consequences of the mischief he has made with tax, tithe and rent—But John has always taken great liberties with Jonathan, without any disposition that we see to suffer any in return. A great part of the English paupers, it appears from Mr. Maqueen's statements, are very able to work for their bread, if they could get work to do. Such persons will make very orderly members of society here, where want need no longer drive them to violations of the law. But if there were such an offence as producing a nuisance recognized by the law of nations, the sending of this sort of cargo to our shores would come clearly within the description of such an offence.

It would appear from the letter referred to, that the parish officers have entered into a nice calculation of the cost of this matter. England may be rid of a superannuated pauper, and America saddled with him, for the sum of four pounds ten shillings sterling. As this is dog cheap, the parishes throughout England were holding meetings on the subject. By this account, they would seem to look on the United States as a sort of out-parish, and it would greatly simplify their *settlement-laws* to get an act of parliament, providing that whoever could not prove a settlement in a parish, should be deemed entitled to one in the United States.—*Baltimore American.*

When the question of the emblems and devices for our *national arms* was before the old Congress a member from the South warmly opposed the *eagle*, as a monarchical bird. The *king* of birds could not be a suitable representation of a country whose institutions were founded in hostility to *kings*.—The late Judge Thacher, then a representative from Massachusetts, in reply, proposed the *goose*, which he said was a most humble and Republican bird, and would in other respects prove advantageous, inasmuch as the *goslins* would be convenient to put on the ten cent pieces, &c. The laughter which followed at the expense of the Southerner was more than he could bear. He construed this good humored irony into an insult, and sent a challenge. The bearer delivered it to Mr. Thacher, who read and returned it to him, observing that he should not accept it! What, will you be branded as a coward? Yes, sir, if he pleases; I always was a coward, and he knew it, or he never would have challenged me. The joke was too good to be resisted even by the angry party. It occasioned infinite mirth in the Congressional circles, and the former cordial and gentlemanly intercourse between the parties was soon restored in a manner entirely satisfactory.

Diplomatic Expenses.—An official statement has been just published, of the expenses incurred for his Majesty's Diplomatic Service abroad, from 1822 to 1829 inclusive, from which it appears they were as follows:—

In 1822	£186,706	In 1826	£207,203
1823	193,364	1827	161,002
1824	194,704	1828	190,221
1825	218,930	1829	163,643

The expenses of the missions to the new American States were:

In 1823	£5,177	In 1827	£36,450
1824	16,368	1828	26,732
1825	27,009	1829	20,593
1826	56,108		

The expenses of the Consular establishment were—

In 1822	£305,772	In 1826	£459,538
1823	332,453	1817	412,859
1824	361,728	1828	407,117
1825	418,637	1829	366,004

The total amount of the charge of his Majesty's Diplomatic Service abroad, from the year ending Jan. 5, 1822, to the year ending Jan. 5, 1830, inclusive, (and comprehending every species of expense,) was—

In 1821	£296,769	In 1826	£459,538
1822	305,772	1827	412,859
1823	332,453	1828	407,117
1824	361,728	1829	366,004
1825	418,637		

Boston, at this time, ranks as perhaps the healthiest city in the land. Last week there were but *five* deaths reported at the health office, though the population of the city is estimated at sixty-five thousand. Their papers say, it is the opinion of many respectable physicians, that a greater degree of health never prevailed among their citizens, than exists at the present moment. *This state of things may be attributed, chiefly, to the general cleanliness of the city.*—*Nat. Gaz.*

Married,

On the 17th ult. at Harrisburgh, by the Rev. Mr. Zacharias, Mr. *David M. Johnson*, formerly of Beaver county, to *Miss Susan D. Bucher*, daughter of the late Judge Bucher, of Harrisburgh.

Died,

On the 7th ult. at the residence of his father, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Mr. ADAM MAXWELL, Printer, in the 26th year of his age.

☞We invite the serious attention of our readers to the *second* proclamation of the Governor of Georgia. We intended to have offered some remarks upon it, but overlooked it until our paper was almost made up.

Remember, Delays are Dangerous!!

TO-MORROW, the 3d instant, the wheel of the Union Canal Lottery will make its eleventh revolution for this year.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION—$20,000, $10,000, &c.

Tickets and shares for sale until Tuesday evening, the 6th instant.—Whole Tickets $5. Apply where prizes have been sold *amounting to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars!*

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Managers' Office, July 2, 1830.

THE PITTSBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet on Monday evening, July 5, at 8 o'clock. Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bruce, on Moral Philosophy. Punctual attendance is requested. JOHN M'FADEN, Sec'y.
July 2, 1830.

ELECTION.—The qualified Electors of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby notified, that an Election of Two Members of the Common Council will be held, at the Court-House, on *Thursday, the 8th day of July, instant*, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Craig and Baily.—By order of the Common Council. M. B. LOWRIE, Mayor.
July 2, 1830—2t.

TO RENT, and immediate possession given, *A Large and Commodious Room*, on the second floor of No. 134 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, and opposite Market street, suitable for a Lawyer's Office. Inquire of W. CLOSEY, on the premises. July 2, 1830—3t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, that excellent *TAVERN STAND*, called the Steam Boat Coffee-house, handsomely situated in the borough of Erie, at the corner of French and Second streets, on the margin of the Lake, where the Canal is located. It is a commodious two story house, 75 by 60 feet. A carriage house, shed, and stable, about 100 feet in length are attached to it, with all other out buildings necessary for a tavern. Also, a handsome garden, with a variety of choice fruit trees. It is leased for three years from 1st April, 1830, for $200. It can be had on reasonable terms, and easy payments. A part of the garden in front, 60 by 30 feet, is reserved for a building spot. For particulars, inquire at No. 36 Water street, Pittsburgh, or of Mr. D. Gillaspy, merchant, Erie.

JOHN DICKSON.
July 2, 1830.—3t.*

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the subscriber are hereby notified that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the relief provided by the laws of this commonwealth for Insolvent Debtors, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the first Monday of August next, at the Court-House in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors: at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper. JAMES KERR.
Late Merchant, of the City of Pittsburgh.
July 2, 1830—w3t.

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No. 39, Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles
June 1.—tf.

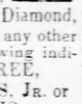
DOCTORS BISHOP & THISTLE, HAVING formed a connexion, for the Practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, will attend to all calls upon the duties of their profession, at their office in Bayardstown.
June 29, 1830—4t.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having purchased from Pettigrew and Clayland their Drug establishment, offers for sale at the store lately occupied by them, a general assortment of DRUGS, &c. warranted of genuine quality. Physicians, merchants, and others, supplied at very reduced prices.

N. TROOST, Druggist,
No 52 Market, corner of Third street.
June 11.—w6t.

TO LET,



A DWELLING HOUSE and two STORES, under the same roof, situated in the south-west side of the Diamond, and well suited for Grocery Stores, or any other business. Apply to either of the following individuals: GEORGE ALBREE,
JAMES ADAMS, JR. or
JOHN D. DAVIS.
Pittsburgh, June 29, 1830—3*

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,
Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, BOOKS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 26—w6mo.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co.

ARE now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B.—Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.
June 18.—w6m

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Jefferson Medical College was instituted in Philadelphia, in 1825, and during its first session, was endowed by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with power to confer degrees in Medicine, and with all the privileges and prerogatives of similar institutions, in our own country and in Europe.

Since its foundation nearly 600 Students have attended the respective courses of Lectures, and of this number, 145 from various sections of the United States, the Canadas, West Indies and Europe, have been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The 6th Session of the College will commence on the 1st Monday of November next, and it is believed, under the most favorable auspices; every obstacle to its further advancement having been removed, and such measures adopted by the Board of Trustees, as will give a new impulse to the exertions of the Faculty. Among these measures, it is thought proper to specify particularly, the appointment of Profesor Drake, of Cincinnati, to the Chair of the Practice of Medicine. His acknowledged reputation as a Lecturer, and more especially his practical acquaintance with the diseases most prevalent in the Southern and Western sections of our country, in which a majority of the Graduates in Medicine may be expected to locate themselves, must greatly enhance the value of his instructions.

The additions which have been made to the Anatomical Cabinet, with the facilities afforded for dissection and demonstration, are such as will bear comparison with those of the oldest Medical School on this side the Atlantic.

In all other respects it is confidently believed, it is not surpassed by any of its sister Institutions, with *all* of which, as far as is known, it is placed on a footing of perfect equality,—a course of Lectures in one, being held equivalent to a course on the same branches, in every other.

The Alms House and Hospital of the city afford opportunities to the Student of acquiring clinical instruction, and hours are appropriated to this purpose. An Infirmary or diseases of the eye is also connected with the College, under the direction of the Professor of Surgery, who will operate in the presence of the class, where this is practicable.

The following is the organization of the Medical Faculty,—viz:

Anatomy—By Samuel M'Clellan, M. D.
Materia Medica and Obstetrics—By John Eberle, M. D.
Chemistry—By Jacob Green, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—By Daniel Drake, M. D.
Surgery—By George M'Clellan, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, and the Diseases of Women and Children—By B. Rush Rhees, M. D.

By order of the faculty,
SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, Dean.
June 1, 1830.—m5t.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
December 25, 1829.—1yF

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THIRD JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13395	prizes—34220 tickets		$136,880
20825	blanks		

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
June 25, 1830.—4t

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS. BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Fl

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THIRD JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

100 000 DOLLARS!!!

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERILL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
I. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of DR. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.

Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.

June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, currier, are hereby required to call and settle their accounts on or before the 10th day of July next, and all accounts left unpaid after that date will be left in the hands of M. B. Lowrie, Esq. for collection.

Those persons who are desirous of saving costs, may do so by calling and making payment to M. B. Lowrie, Esq. before the above date, or to W. H. Lowrie, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

JOHN THOMPSON,
ALEX. SNODGRASS,

June 18—tf *Administrators.*

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No. 39, Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Sam Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles

June 1.—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE. FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, Cap, Post, Folio Post, } PRINTING.
Crown, Medium, Imperial, } WRAPPING.
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

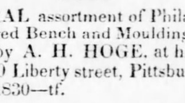
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,



FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf